

CONGRESS IN THE LAST DAYS OF ITS SESSION

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The telephone bill passed the House yesterday, under the motion of Representative Powers, of Maine. It was the Senate bill, unamended, and therefore will soon go to the President for signature. The appropriation of \$25,000 for filling in the reef at the Honolulu Navy yard, which went on the Naval Appropriation bill as an amendment, has been agreed to in conference. It will therefore become a law at an early date, but the money will not be available till July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

That is all the Hawaiian legislation which has been under consideration in Congress during the past week. But Delegate Kalanianoʻe, Mr. McEllen and others here have been working diligently on the other measures of interest to the islands, being well aware that but a brief time remains to do all that can possibly be done at this session of Congress. It is apparent now that Congress can not adjourn for at least a couple of weeks. It may be in the early part of July before the business is concluded. There is to be a conference tomorrow morning with Col. "Pete" Hepburn over the situation with reference to the refunding bill. The motion to change it from the union calendar to the House calendar is a privileged motion and the Speaker is to be asked to recognize some one to make that motion. There is still a hope of getting the bill through the House before the close of the session.

WRATH AT ROOSEVELT.

One danger is the very bad temper that prevails among the Republicans. A big quarrel has sprung up between the President and the House leaders over the beef inspection amendment. They have had to yield to him for fear of the wrath of their constituents, but they are all "sore." Speaker Cannon is particularly wrathful at the manner in which the President has interfered.

The situation with reference to the Immigration bill is still somewhat nebulous, but it will probably be known whether it is to pass or not at this session during the present week and before this letter reaches Honolulu. Representative Gardner, in charge of the bill, has put in his call for a caucus, but Speaker Cannon is conducting a canvass of House Republicans to determine whether they favor the Immigration bill. The indications are that a majority are against it and prefer that it go over till the next session of Congress.

In some respects the most notable legislative controversy of this session of Congress has come at its very close. The struggle as to what kind of a meat inspection rider shall go upon the Agricultural Appropriation bill has stirred the House Republican leaders to a high pitch and will probably keep them at high pitch till the gavel of adjournment falls.

The President has literally been driving them by threats and denunciation. And they have been moving the legislation along grudgingly that youth their disapproval, swearing—

ident he committee rooms and corridors, but not daring to come out into the open. There is one exception, however—Representative James W. Wadsworth, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. He and the President have for years been as friendly as brothers, visiting at one another's house and maintaining the closest social as well as political relations. Mr. Wadsworth shot his bolt at the President defiantly. Whatever the merits of his side of the controversy, it is to be said in his favor that he dared to openly say what no other of more than 100 Republican members dared say, although they felt as hotly about it and as vigorously resented what they were pleased to style the most glaring instance of executive interference with Congressional legislation, since Theodore Roosevelt became President.

SENATE WAS DOCTILE.

It is particularly noteworthy that the Senate, which frequently dares to fight the President and did fight with some success on the railroad rate regulation bill, passed the meat inspection without a word of debate. Senators saw the necessity of better inspection, after the revelations of "The Jungle." They also saw the weakness in the amendment which Senator Beveridge and others had drawn. Mr. Beveridge is far from a careful legislator and does not have the confidence of his Republican colleagues, but they were none the less willing to accept his work, because they were aware that agitation would hurt the domestic and the export trade in meats. Then it happened that Senators, upon whom the beef trust could rely to make a fight, were away from Washington at the time.

Had the House taken the same philosophic view of the situation, as the Senate had, it might have been far better, although there are decidedly two sides to the story. The packers were very shortsighted in resisting the President's campaign for better inspection, whatever criticisms can be justly made of the President's methods of procedure. They could have lived for a few months under the provisions of the Beveridge rider, its imperfections would have become apparent by next December, when Congress assemblies again, and these could have been corrected, thus avoiding the injurious agitation of the last two weeks.

FRIENDS OF PACKERS.

The packers undoubtedly inspired the fight that the House began to make and which it has now in large part yielded. The hope of campaign contributions among the Republicans is very lively at this political stage and some of their managers were alert to help the packers' cause along. Then Speaker Cannon comes from Illinois. He had a duty to perform to them as his constituents. He was bound, in any event, to give them a hearing. If they wanted it. Representative Loring, of Illinois, a member of the House committee on agriculture, has packers among his constituents. He is in close touch with them and he has been most active in arranging a modification that would suit them. Those who know Representative Wadsworth, know that

he is in closer sympathy with the purchasers than with the consumers of meat, because of his long business associations. And yet no one, familiar with the situation, would accuse him of dishonesty. He is too wealthy to afford to be dishonest in legislation. But Mr. Wadsworth, without ever having distinguished himself for ability as a legislator during his many years of service, has a penchant for getting on the losing side of a cause.

Speaker Cannon, as the situation is viewed here, had at least one very good argument for his position. That is that the assessment of the cost of inspection upon the packers would open the way for abuses and would also take the control of the purse strings, in that particular instance, away from Congress. It may not be a popular thing to say in many parts of the country where the Department of Agriculture has showered favors and appropriations, but it is none the less the truth that there are and have been great abuses of power in that department. It spends appropriations in defiance of Congress. Secretary Wilson is the chief offender. But the department is in high favor with the farmers, who are suspicious of any effort to restrict its operations. It is known that the somewhat meager funds appropriated by Congress in past years for the inspection of meat have not been accounted for as closely as they should have been and have sometimes been used for other, and perhaps less meritorious work.

Accordingly the House Republican leaders permitted some of their just grievances against the Department of Agriculture and certain objections, probably reasonable, to the Beveridge rider to be utilized by the pugna packers. The latter thought they could control the House against the President and the House leaders were gradually pushed into a position where they appeared to the general public as the champions of the packers and the opponents of the President.

THE PEOPLE'S BACKING.

The House leaders reckoned hastily as regards their power in comparison with the President's power. He knew that the people were thinking far less about executive interference with Congress than about having clean meat and he never drove a cause home with greater force and determination. Even while the Republican leaders were laying their plans to undo him, many Republican members were breaking away from them, knowing that they could not face their constituents and successfully explain why they had not followed the President. The Democrats in the House took the President's side, the only exceptions of note being the Texas Democrats, who have a large constituency of cattle raisers, alarmed lest the packers make reprisals on them to recoup the losses incident to inspection.

It is already practically assured that the Beveridge amendment, which the President champions, will become law, with but slight modifications. There are several nice questions about the propriety of a President writing such letters as he did and talking as he did to a branch of Congress. No President ever came out so boldly and so baldly before. But official Washington recognizes that the people want the reforms and that they are not disposed to haggle as to the propriety of methods. The Republican leaders raised their objections on these grounds in a bad cause, as the President was well aware from the start.

THE PRESIDENT IN POLITICS.

President Roosevelt's domination of the Republican organizations in several states has not been furthered by the executive interference with legislation, so prominent during the present session of Congress and especially in the legislation for inspection of meat. The leaders of these state organizations are for the most part Senators or members of the House.

The most striking example on this point is the recent alienation of Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York. The President has had no more valiant defender in the House than Mr. Wadsworth. Other New York members expressed their dislike of the President on occasions and played politics as far as they dared to the President's discomfort. Long before his son was designated, largely by the President's influence, for speaker of the New York Legislature, Mr. Wadsworth was always taking the President's part. He would not listen to tales Republican members are fond of telling about the President's inconsistencies.

If the break between them becomes permanent, Mr. Wadsworth will likely be able to embarrass the President's plans for controlling New York politics during the next two years of his term in the White House. He is a recognized leader in his section of New York State and his disaffection would be influential at a time when many New Yorkers are already protesting against any presidential interference.

Republicans of the delegation of another large state—Pennsylvania—are not altogether pleased with the part the President is supposed to be playing in their state politics. He is accused of having made an alliance with Senator Penrose to recognize the ticket the regular organization nominated a few days ago at Harrisburg. The revolt against the organization is pronounced, but as long as the President is in accord with it they dare do nothing but meekly approve. If the Democrats endorse the Lincoln ticket, as it now seems probable they will do, the chances of defeating right or ten Republican Congressmen and the election of Democrats in their stead, are declared to be good. This annoys the Republican Congressional Campaign managers because of the possibilities that, with the next election being close, a marked defection in Pennsylvania might throw the House into the control of Democrats.

The Ohio Republicans in Congress are still disoriented at the President's interference in their state campaign last autumn. The visit of Secretary Taft to Akron, where he made his now famous speech, is credited to the President.

In the southern part of the state, especially in Cincinnati, there is said to be danger of a large Republican following voting against the party this year for the sake of getting even. This feeling may defeat two or three Republican Congressmen, including Mr. Longworth, the President's son-in-law. Strangely enough, one faction of the Republican representatives in Congress from Iowa is displeased because, at the very last moment, as they declare, the President refused to take a hand in their gubernatorial campaign. They say the President is against Governor Cummins and that he did encourage Secretary Shaw to return to Iowa and make anti-Cummins speeches. They were counting on that to turn the tide in favor of ex-Representative Perkins, their candidate for governor, who, now, will probably be defeated for the nomination.

However much or little there may have been in statements over a year ago, crediting the President with wanting the upper hand in enough state organizations to dictate his successor, the events of this session of Congress will militate against him. Within the last month he has tried the patience of the western Republicans, who have hitherto been his staunchest supporters. They will be afraid to show their impatience in the coming campaign because of the President's popularity with the masses. But the feeling of hostility to executive interference with Congress has been growing steadily and is not likely to decline. The outburst against it, as far as Congress is concerned, is looked for at the next session. Then the elections will be over. Republicans here do not believe the President can possibly be renominated in 1908 and, after next November, he will be eliminated as a factor in Congressional and senatorial elections. He will find it more difficult than ever to control Congress or to shape Republican politics in the states.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

A fish inspector for Kauai, where cases of poisoning from stale fish have occurred, is advocated by the Garden Island.

THE COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT FOR LAST MONTH

COUNTY OF OAHU—TREASURER'S REPORT FOR MONTH OF JUNE, 1906.

GENERAL FUND.	
Receipts.	
Bal. on hand June 1, 1906.....	\$ 16,422.50
From Excavator Dept.....	152.50
From Garbage Dept.....	389.50
From Koolau-poko Road Dist.....	1.00
From Police Realizations.....	7.00
From Road Department.....	59.05
From Territory of Hawaii.....	45,000.00
	\$ 45,600.05
Total receipts.....	\$ 62,022.55
Disbursements.	
Attorney's Office—	
Salary of Attorney.....	200.00
Salary of Office Clerks.....	510.00
General expense.....	112.00
Stationery.....	10.75
	\$ 832.75
Auditor's Office—	
Salary of Auditor.....	150.00
Salary of Office Clerk.....	120.00
General expense.....	10.70
Printing.....	22.40
	\$ 303.10
Clerk's Office—	
Salary of Clerk.....	125.00
Salary of Office Clerks.....	310.00
General expense.....	26.05
Printing.....	353.00
Stationery.....	15.70
	\$ 829.75
Commission Collection Road Tax—	
District of Honolulu.....	164.90
District of Ewa.....	198.18
District of Koolaula No. 2.....	29.32
District of Koolau-poko.....	10.28
District of Waialua.....	69.27
	\$ 471.75
Engineer's Office—	
Furniture and fixtures.....	90.50
General expense.....	9.20
Inspectors and labor.....	322.25
Material and supplies.....	1.50
Pay roll.....	490.00
	\$ 913.45
Electric Light Department—	
Electric current.....	430.32
Feed expense.....	35.22
General expense.....	11.00
Material and supplies.....	177.72
Pay roll.....	965.00
	\$ 1,619.26
Fire Department—	
Feed expense.....	268.61
Fuel expense.....	43.27
General expense.....	125.00
Material and supplies.....	180.58
Pay roll.....	3,482.50
Stationery.....	6.25
	\$ 4,106.21
Garbage Department—	
Feed expense.....	276.65
General expense.....	40.65
Material and supplies.....	23.00
Pay roll.....	1,404.60
Stationery.....	2.40
	\$ 1,837.30
Hawaiian Band—	
Material and supplies.....	15.00
Pay roll.....	10.00
	\$ 25.00
Keepers of Parks—	
Material and supplies.....	41.35
Pay roll.....	200.00
	\$ 241.35
Koolau-poko Road District—	
Material and supplies.....	15.70
Pay roll.....	103.00
	\$ 219.70
Police Department—	
Coroner's expenses.....	32.50
Detective expenses.....	232.30
Expense of witnesses.....	92.30
General expense.....	430.50
Livery and railroad expense.....	183.15
Maintenance of prisoners.....	109.82
Pay roll.....	7,381.12
Printing.....	43.50
Stationery.....	16.70
	\$ 8,010.11

RIDE TO TOP OF MAUNA KEA

By Sol. N. Sheridan.

From the House of Chockoo, Kawaihāe, Hawaii, June 30.—I have been across and across this big island, and yet again across it, and I rest now on the broad lanai, shaded by a thatch of lauhala, that is in the front of the House of Chockoo, close down by the waterside at Kawaihāe. Small red bulls go up and down along the beach, chased by the dogs of Chockoo. A black sow leads her sucklings, rooting for small crabs in the mud by the waterside. A red calf detains his mother there to take suck, while the cow draws up fresh water from the little springs that trickle out at low tide. Chockoo lets out his ducks to waddle quacking across the roadway to the water, and over the blue sea of the morning across which no ripple runs a half naked Japanese sculls his white sampan strongly toward the darker water of the channel. Chockoo himself is sweeping the rough wooden floor of the lanai, and his biggest dog forsakes the chasing of the small red bulls to come up and lie beside me in the porch with a sign of deep content.

"Have too much warm this morning," said Chockoo, grinning at me amiably. It is a statement without prejudice, made purely from sociable motives, and in that spirit I acquiesce. For I have come into content after long travail. I have breakfasted abundantly. I have bathed in the sea that is of deep and wondrous blue. I have a pipe, and there remains nothing to be desired.

THE COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT FOR LAST MONTH

Police and Fire Alarm System—	
Feed expense.....	16.46
General expense.....	24.50
Material and supplies.....	26.25
Pay roll.....	168.05
	\$ 234.77
Road Department—	
Fuel expense.....	193.75
General expense.....	100.14
Lumber expense.....	354.31
Material and supplies.....	2,495.59
Pay roll.....	3,584.99
	\$ 6,728.78
Sheriff and Deputies—	
Salary of Sheriff.....	175.00
Salary of Deputies—	
Honolulu.....	125.00
Ewa.....	100.00
Waianae.....	12.50
Waialua.....	75.00
Koolaula.....	60.00
Koolau-poko.....	60.00
	\$ 607.50
Treasurer's Office—	
Salary of Treasurer.....	200.00
General expense.....	5.00
Printing.....	11.00
	\$ 216.00
County Beach Park.....	33.75
County office rent.....	120.00
Ewa Road District.....	1.70
Impeachment trial.....	627.25
Kahauiki culvert.....	6,954.74
Koolaula Road Dist. No. 2, material and supplies.....	15.00
Outstanding warrants.....	2.50
Pail arch.....	500.00
Pail road.....	756.00
Pail road—retaining wall.....	199.84
Poundmaster—pay roll.....	30.00
Pupukea Homestead road, material and supplies.....	96.74
Supervisors—salaries of.....	450.00
Total disbursements.....	\$37,946.37
Bal. on hand and in banks.....	\$24,076.18
Road Tax—Special Fund.	
Honolulu District—	
Bal. on hand June 1, 1906.....	\$10,340.14
Receipts.....	1,725.00
Total.....	\$11,995.14
Disbursements.....	9,698.61
Bal. on hand June 30, 1906.....	\$ 2,296.50
Ewa and Waianae District—	
Bal. on hand June 1, 1906.....	\$ 7,826.21
Receipts.....	48.00
Total.....	\$ 7,874.21
Disbursements.....	4,067.10
Bal. on hand June 30, 1906.....	\$ 3,806.92
Waialua District—	
Bal. on hand June 1, 1906.....	\$ 3,984.98
Receipts.....	20.00
Total.....	\$ 4,004.98
Disbursements.....	1,436.41
Bal. on hand June 30, 1906.....	\$ 2,568.54
Koolaula District—	
Bal. on hand June 1, 1906.....	\$ 1,809.42
Receipts.....	7.00
Total.....	\$ 1,816.42
Disbursements.....	1,522.74
Bal. on hand June 30, 1906.....	\$ 293.68
Koolau-poko District—	
Bal. on hand June 1, 1906.....	\$ 1,473.69
Receipts.....	34.09
Total.....	\$ 1,507.66
Disbursements.....	965.10
Bal. on hand June 30, 1906.....	\$ 542.56
Recapitulation.	
District of Honolulu.....	\$ 2,296.50
District of Ewa and Waianae.....	3,806.92
District of Waialua.....	2,578.54
District of Koolaula.....	303.68
District of Koolau-poko.....	542.56
Total Bal. road tax funds.....	\$ 9,548.20

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD B. TRENT,

Treasurer, County of Oahu.

E. & O. E.

Honolulu, July 3, 1906.

He must have ridden long and hard, he must have endured many a bodily jolt and far, he must have had all his nerves in a jangle for many a weary mile in sun and shadow, who would reach the condition which I have achieved. I have a contented mind in a body that I hope will be sound, some day.

If you would achieve as much, do you go and ride 200 miles on horseback to the top of Mauna Kea, and then ride 200 miles down again to where the sea ripples in with a murmur that carries whispers of other isles in the deeper tropics.

It was only last Sunday morning, although it seems a month ago now, that we rode to the top of Mauna Kea—the Secretary, Rawhide Ben the guide, Jimmie, the Postmaster and I. Our horses were just in from the rolling pastures of Hamuila, and carried us prancing through the young Mamane forest that also seems to be striving to climb that mountain.

REMARKABLE FOREST.

It was one of the most remarkable things in these islands, that Mamane forest that is fast climbing the slopes of the cones of Mauna Kea, and one of the things about which the least is known. Less than fifteen years ago, the trees were found but sparsely on the lower levels. From these the seeds might well have been carried downward by freshets to spread upon still lower slopes. But never a fresher ran that could carry Mamane seeds up a hill.

"Some parasite that fed upon the tree has died out," says the Secretary, "and the plant has its chance again."

Which utterance being official, I will let it go at that as to the forestation. The Mamane trees are coming back, at all events, and the forest line is climbing Mauna Kea. Presently, the government and the land owners will reserve all this land, and the fallen Mamane leaves will store and save the water, and the silt from the crumbling cones will pack into the low places, and streams will ripple down where the great spongy moss of the mountain now swallows thirstily all the rain that falls—and gives back but few drops to man.

The Mamane itself is a low, spreading evergreen of the widely-diversified sea-cane family, a cousin of the algaroba but with an apparent liking for a higher altitude. And if it continues to spread it will do for the ranchers on the slopes of Mauna Kea almost all that the algaroba has done for ranchers elsewhere. I do not know that cattle eat the seedpods of the Mamane, but they browse upon the leaves and seem to do the trees no hurt.

We had started in pommel-slickers from Hamuila sheep station, riding in a little drizzle of rain that would have soaked up to the skin if we had ridden in other garb. As we rose through the forest line we rode into the body of the cloud itself, and the rain changed to a mist that was dense, but not cold.

Slowly the cloud seemed to break. We were riding out through the top of it, but that did not appear all at once. Then the sun broke, flashing, and we rode out upon a high cone of ashes and looked down upon the valley between the peaks of Hawaii as upon a rolling mass of white wool with a tinge of silver upon it.

Ahead, the jagged cones of Mauna Kea arose all about us. To the southward the sweep of the blue dome of Mauna Loa stretched in a splendid curve above the clouds, broken at its apex by the jagged edge of its central crater, and wearing small ones at intervals, strung like the jewels of a woman's necklace. To the westward, farther away, the less lofty top of Hualalai pierced the clouds sharply—a jagged peak.

OLD HAWAIIAN QUARRY.

Up and still upward we rode, our horses feeling the great elevation seemingly as little as we did ourselves, on their backs. Now the formation changed, and from riding up under cones we began a steeper climb along a ridge marked by an old lava flow broken by the action of frost and snow into jagged boulders. There was no snow here, but traces of its action were very apparent on all parts of the mountain above 10,000 feet elevation.

Presently there appeared, far ahead of us, and still a long distance above us, what seemed in the distance a dump pile from an abandoned mine.

"There," said Rawhide Ben, "is where the natives used to come in the old days to chip out the rude forms of their stone adzes from the hard rock of the mountains, carrying the implements down into the lowlands to perfect and polish them afterwards."

We rode on, still climbing, and presently took off our hats to the shades of the men of the Stone Age. Here they had lived and wrought in a time that is fading very fast into the past; that is, the past of our own race. It is not many centuries ago that these men of Hawaii were at the stage that our own forebears reached, and passed 10,000 years ago. Here were the caves in which they dwelt, with rude stone walls built up in front to shelter them from the cold winds of the mountain. Here were the ledges of hard, black, basaltic rock which was the material most prized in the making of their implements—of war, of fishing, of agriculture, for the service of the gods and the chiefs. Here, covering several acres in different places, were piles of sharp chips from the tough stone, beaten off through many a weary day of patient labor. Here, where each workman had sat in the quarry, there was a little depression around which he had slowly built up his own pile of chips. "How long, oh Lord, how long!"

To climb to this height, to delve and dig and chip at hard stone through the long days, to carry down the masses of stone for the polisher and to carry up food and wood and even, it might be, water to the quarrymen, to live and even to die as some must have died, there above the clouds while the warm rains were marching across the sunny isles far below and lazy plenty waited on the happy dwellers by the fragrant beach—surely that was a fate that was fitted with bitter pain.

WORKED BY SLAVES.

It is said that slaves, taken in war, worked these quarries. Let us hope that it was so. A slave taken in war would have felt something in his life, at least, when the hot blast of battle ran in his brain, and the sun shone red through the red blood of the face of his

hate. And he could still beat in the skull of his enemy while he beat out his own life upon the black basalt. A slave taken in battle has had his chance.

The old quarries are at an elevation of 12,500 feet. From here the highest point of the mountain comes plainly into view, rising beside a cone that is an absolutely perfect circular crater. It looks, this little crater, as though it might have shot out its vomit of cinders and red ash but yesterday, before going to sleep. It is sleeping most profoundly now, and a little dot of white snow nestled at its feet feels none of the heat that must have radiated from it in its waking days.

From the quarries it looks an easy ride to the highest summit through a gentle valley that seems to lead right to the top. It is really very hard—the hardest stretch of all. The summit cone—in reality a double cone, is steep and is of red cinders; and the horses, beginning now to feel the great elevation, even as we ourselves do a little, find the footing difficult and the climbing steep. We zigzag backward and forward, each rider following in the guide's steps, and make many stops in the last 500 feet—more, indeed, than in all the climbing that has gone before.

THE SUMMIT REACHED.

And then, we are at the summit—and through the clouds that have partly broken away below us we catch glimpses of the sea and of the distant sunny valleys of Hawaii. At our feet, almost, the plains of Hamuila. He spread out like a map, and beyond, above the clouds, are Mauna Loa, with its yawning mouth open to heaven, and Hualalai and, far in the distance, the blue outline of Haleakala. It must be a magnificent view on a clear day. It was rarely beautiful, in its sweep and in its coloring, on the day that we saw it.

At the highest point, an elevation of 13,225 feet, a mound of rocks is built, and in this a coin lies that contained lists of the names of those who, in recent years, had climbed the mountain, and deposits of silver money made toward a fund for a monument there, and divers articles, the leaving of which had suited the taste and fancy of the depositor. One had left a small compass, another a bunch of sulphur matches, another a brass button, another a penny.

We copied the names of those who had been there before us, and left our own and gave each a bit of silver for the Summit Monument. Then we thought ourselves that as the sum in the can had reached the amount of \$4.65, it was time some steps were taken looking to the carrying out of the purposes of the contributors. And so we then and there perfected the organization of the Mauna Kea Association, Limited, and elected Joseph G. Pratt president, Eben P. Low secretary and collector and A. L. C. Atkinson treasurer. The amount of the collection was turned over to the treasurer, and it was determined that any person who has made the ascent of Mauna Kea, the highest point in the Hawaiian Islands, shall be eligible for membership upon proof that he has been on top of the mountain, and that each member contributing to the monument fund shall receive a certificate stating the date of his ascent and acknowledging the amount of his contribution.

It was not determined definitely what kind of monument would be erected, but there will be